THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1829. NO. 3.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
[illegible]

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or three dollars at the end of the year.

THE WESTERN HERALD
AND STEUBENVILLE GAZETTE.

THIS is the title of one of the oldest and most popular newspapers in the state of Ohio. Its circulation in Ohio, particularly in the section of it that has most intercourse and trade with Pittsburgh, is considerable. It is, of course, a good medium through which to circulate the Advertisements of Merchants, Manufacturers and others, who wish to extend their business in Ohio. Several of the Merchants of Pittsburgh already advertise in the Gazette, and no doubt find their account in so doing. For the convenience of such others as may wish to advertise in it, the Editors of the *Pittsburgh Gazette* and *Statesman*, and *H. Holdship & Son*, will act as agents for the receipt and transmission of Advertisements. The terms of advertising by the year, if by year, or otherwise, will be accommodating, and may be known on application to either of the gentlemen above named.

JAMES WILSON.
Steubenville, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1829.—3t.

GABRIEL ADAMS,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER,
Front, between Market and Wood Streets,

HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, EGGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

CALEB LEE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1829—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Western Farmers' Almanac
FOR THE YEAR 1830.

being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,
(A continuation of Goeb's,)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

J. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Peter's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3 in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones.

Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,
No. 26, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

April 25—tf.

D. Wetmore & Havens,
No. 97 MARKET STREET,

AN extensive addition to their stock, of complete sets of plain gold and ornamented China Tea Ware, China Coffee Bowls and Saucers; China Teas; Butter Cans; Honey Plates; Bowls, Pitchers; Cake and Tea Plates; Ornaments; Blancmange Molds; Toast-racks, &c.

A new and splendid style of Dining and Chamber Ware. Also, a good assortment of Britania Ware.

All which they offer for sale, on better terms than have ever been offered west of the mountains, and equally as good as can be obtained in Philadelphia, Baltimore, or New York.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1829.—tf.

English Reader and Vocabulary

THE subscribers have recently published Bentley's revised and improved edition of the English Reader; with the addition of a Vocabulary annexed to the work; containing all the words used in the English Reader, *divided, accented, defined*, and the part of speech annexed; arranged in *alphabetical* order; adapted to the orthography and *pronunciation of Walker*: with a *Key* representing the different sounds of the vowels referred to by the figures:—To which is added a catalogue of the *proper names* contained in the English Reader, pronounced according to Mr. Walker's rules for the pronunciation of proper names:—Likewise a general *summary* of the *Globe*; containing a list of the different *countries*, and their population, the number of *square miles*; the number of *inhabitants* to each square mile; the *chief cities*, the form of *government* and prevailing *religion*.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Pittsburgh, Oct 17—tf

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,
AUCTIONEER,

No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

THE subscribers having established the following well known fast sailing coppered SHIPS in the trade between this port, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, they will succeed each other in sailing throughout the year.

Ship BENJ. RUSH, Captain Henry Duff,
" ULYSSES, " John Myres,
" DUMFRIES, " Joseph Harvey,

These ships being all of the first class, and roomy between decks, and commanded by captains experienced in the Passenger Trade, those who come out by them may rely on every comfort which can be provided. Persons residing in any part of this country wishing to send for their friends from either ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, can secure a certain passage by calling personally on the subscribers, or by application to their agents, Messrs. R. GALWAY & Co. Pittsburgh.

WM. & THOS. ADAIR.
Baltimore, July, 1829.—2aw.6mo.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

Manufactured by S. Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel*, and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.
May 15—1y.

GEORGE GOLDER,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

REFER TO

Messrs John Dillon & Son, Mr. James Raguet, J. S. Copeland, D. Convers, } *Zanesville.*

K'Kee Clark & Co. Richard Bowen, Mason & M'Donough, John D. Davis, } *Pittsburgh.*

Jno. Golder, Esq.—*Philadelphia.*

Col. Noah Zane, Knox & M'Kee; Zane & Pentoney, } *Wheeling.*

A. Golder,—*Baltimore.*

Wheeler & Chamberlain.—Cincinnati.

January 27, 1829.—1y.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.

Feb. 27—tf.

For Sale,

THE TWO STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, now occupied as a Grocery Store by Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street,

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner of Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

April 14—tf.

Steam Mill Flour, &c. &c.

300 barrels fresh Steam Mill FLOUR;
40,000 lbs. pig LEAD, from Fever River;
5,000 lbs. bar LEAD;
15,000 lbs. SHOT, assorted numbers;
For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.

July 21, 1829.

WALLACE & BEGGES,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS
No 29, Market, Corner of 2nd Street,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and most splendid assortment of

WATCHES,
Jewellery, & Fancy Goods,

of every description, viz: Gold and Silver Chronometers, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain WATCHES, JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, with a general assortment of goods in their line of business. They are now prepared to sell *Wholesale or Retail*, on very accommodating terms.

Constantly on hand watch and clock Tools and Materials—wholesale and retail.

June 26, 1829.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

TO BE LET,

THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 105, Third-street, between Wood and Smithfield, now occupied by the Mrs. Scull. It is in good repair, and supplied with hydrant water, the water-tax paid till the 1st of April next. Possession will be given on the 1st of October next.

JOSEPH OLIVER.

August 28.—tf

INDEMNITY FOR LOSS BY FIRE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire—

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores, and other Buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandise upon the land or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163 1-2 Chestnut-street, third door below Fifth-street, either personally or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—3mo

Fourth St. Livery Stable.

THE subscriber having purchased the Stable formerly occupied by Wm. Graham, jr. in Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield, and having enlarged the stock, is now prepared to accommodate the public with carriages, barouches, gigs, and riding horses on the most reasonable terms and of the best quality.

Also, Horses kept by the day, week, month or year.

A. B. SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, August 25, 1829.—3m

A neat Hearse in good order and ready at the shortest notice. Charges to the poor for the hearse will be moderate.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny-Town

August 25, 1826.—tf.

Damask Table Cloths.

SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WAREHOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also

Towne's Diaper Table Linen.

Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.

GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
March 3.—tf Agent. P. M. A.

PROVISIONS, &c. &c.

300 barrels fresh FLOUR,
50,000 pounds BACON,
100 barrels WHISKEY,
100 do prime PORK,
100 do MACKEREL,
75 hhds. } SUGAR,
100 bls. }
100 bales COTTON.
few casks Muskrat Skins, just received from Fever River;

For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.

July 17, 1829.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE LOT, containing nine and a half Acres, in the borough of Allegheny, situated on the Bank of the Ohio River, and in view of this city. The whole will be sold or divided as to suit purchasers. The terms may be known by applying to

JOHN E. PARK.
At J. Hannen's Drug Store, corner of Market and Liberty streets, or to
DR. C. L. ARMSTRONG.

Sept. 25, 1829.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826—tf

SHOES & LEATHER.

JAMES H. DAILY

NO. 76, WOOD STREET,

Has just received a general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, purchased at the Eastern Market, within the last month. His stock now consists of a choice variety.

ALSO—*A QUANTITY OF*

LEATHER,

Of various kinds; and having made arrangements to be regularly supplied from the eastward, with the above articles, he will be enabled to dispose of them to country merchants and others, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23—tf t.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.

November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,
(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)
Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c

Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

WHOLESALE
QUEENSWARE,
Glass & China Warehouse,
WOOD STREET.

Thomas G. Gaylord

IS now receiving large supplies of QUEENSWARE and CHINA, which, added to his former stock, will make his assortment very large and complete.

He is prepared to pack all orders at the shortest notice, and at the lowest Baltimore and Philadelphia prices, with very low carriage.

Western merchants, who wish to sell assorted crates, and retailers, are invited to call and furnish themselves on as accommodating terms as can be had east or west of the mountains.

Pittsburgh, May 8.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf

Woollen & Cotton Goods.

THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at reduced prices*,

Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths,
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.

On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.

No. 26 Wood-street,
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829.

Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a superior quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

J. HANSON,
Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,
No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable
British, French, India, and Domestic
DRY GOODS:
Together with a quantity of
Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which, (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York*, and *Baltimore*,) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece*, at *Private Sale*, on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening*, at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS.

THE subscribers having considerably enlarged their Manufacturing Establishment, would inform their customers and the public generally, that they have constantly on hand a handsome assortment of the best *Juniata Bar, Round and Square Iron*, of all the various sizes.

Also, *Boiler, Hoop and Sheet Iron*, of the best quality.

Having entirely abandoned the process of puddling, they are now manufacturing all the various sizes of NAILS from 3d to 20d, of the very best Juniata Blooms and principally by eastern workmen. All orders for any of the above articles can be filled with promptness, on as advantageous terms as at any other establishment in the place.

It may be observed, that the subscribers stamp all their Bar Iron with their names.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
Juniata Iron Works, Near Pittsburgh.

Aug. 18, 1829.—3mo.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of
MACHINE CARDS,

From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28—tf.

NEW & FASHIONABLE
BOOT & SHOE STORE.
No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf-skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes—*not gum elastic*,
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pitsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good aquality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colored and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb, 27, 1829—wtf.

ON SALE
At the City Auction Room,
No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles*, of a superior quality,
Hollow *Glass-Ware*, assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad-Irons*,
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.

ALSO
300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.

And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.

J. HANSON.

May 29—tf.

New Wholesale & Retail
HARDWARE STORE.

A. H. HOGE has just received an extensive assortment of HARDWARE, embracing

Cutlery, Plated and Common Saddlery, Carpenters' & Cabinet Makers' Tools, Butt Hinges, Screws, Locks, of various descriptions, &c. &c.,

Which he offers at a small advance, at his Store, *No. 132 Liberty street, fronting Market street*, and third door from Isaac Harris' store.

Desirous of establishing himself in business in this place, he will dispose of his goods on such terms as to make it an object to dealers in his line to purchase from him. The attention of Country Merchants is particularly requested.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1829.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE assortment of superior *ivory handled KNIVES and FORKS*, in sets; Nut-Crackers, silver and plated Butter Knives; plated Tea and Table Spoons; plated Casters and Candlesticks; Astral, Stand, Chamber and Liverpool Lamps; superior Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, July 21—wtf

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.

August 21, 1829.—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.

June 23, 1829.—tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership trading under the Firm of *Price, Curlings & Co.*, Glass Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All claims by and against the concern, will be settled by Robert B. Curling & Sons, under which Firm the business will be conducted as usual.

W. PRICE,
ROBERT B. CURLING,
WM. CURLING,
ALFRED B. CURLING.

Fort Pitt Glassworks, Sept. 15, 1829.—tf.

TO RENT,

A BRICK HOUSE in Third, between Wood and Market Streets. Inqure of

CHAS. H. ISRAEL,
Sept. 1.—tf. *Paterson's Row.*

Land For Sale.

A PLANTATION and tract of 180 acres, 3 miles North of the Ohio river, 2 miles S. of Johnston's mills, 4 miles E. of Economy, and 16 miles N. W. of Pittsburgh: *Is a good stand for a Blacksmith's shop*, having been occupied as such for several years.

ALSO—SEVERAL TRACTS and parts of tracts, in the same quarter of the country, and some in Beaver county.

ALSO—A TRACT of IMPROVED LAND situate on both sides of the Greensburgh, Turnpike Road between 9 and 10 miles from Pittsburgh; abounds with coal, and partly with limestone.

ALSO—Land in Armstrong and Indiana counties, North of Penn. Canal, also in Mercer and Crawford counties,

Apply to A. Way & Co. Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road.

DAVID SHIELDS.

Feb. 13, 1829—wtf.

BREWSTER'S PATENT
ECLIPSE SPEEDER.

THE subscriber having obtained license of Gilbert Brewster for building and vending his newly invented ECLIPSE SPEEDER, in the Western country, would inform the public that they are constantly making and on hand at his shop, in Bridesburgh, near Philadelphia. Orders, directed to him through the Post-office at Kensington, will be promptly attended to. The numerous advantages which this Speeder possesses over any other, are the following: It is far more simple in construction, occupies much less room, requires much less power and attention, costs much less money, and will do much more work than any other Speeder now in use. This Speeder contains from 8 to 16 spools; those of 8 spools, with proper attention, supply from 700 to 800 spindles; those of 16 from 900 to 1000 spindles.

PRICE AT MY SHOP

For one of 8 spools, $250
For one of 10 do 275
For one of 16 do 350

The space occupied by those of 8 spools is only 44 by 18 inches, and requires less power than one head of drawing.

Oct. 28, 1828.

Poetry.

The subjects of the following simple but affecting effusion are noticed in Campbell's Travels in Africa.

THE ORPHANS OF GRIGUA.

Through the rude market place they went,
A little, female, friendless pair,
Their looks were wan, their spirits spent,
And every feature spoke despair.

All was there in that savage throng
No sympathizing mother by,
As hand in hand they passed along,
That viewed them with a pitying eye!

Nature to each did no'er impart,
Beside maternal and hearts of steel;
But sights of woe had stunned the heart,
And palsied every power to feel.

The tigers slumbering in their lair,
Hear their young sleeping's feeblest cry
Of fear or want, and straight prepare
To guard and save them, or to die.

The little wanderers begged for food,
With famished looks and voice of grief,
In vain they sought, in vain they sued,
No hand of mercy brought relief.

No parents heard: for on that night,
When forced by fear and fire to flee,
Fell ruffians tore them from their sight,
And bore them captives o'er the sea.

Wearied, they sought the neighboring wood,
And by the palm tree's shady side,
In dark, unnoticed solitude,
Together laid them down and died.

Sleep on poor sufferers! not alone,
Nor yet in vain your griefs were given;
The fate of thousands like your own,
Shall cross the seas, and pierce the heaven.

Miscellany.

From the London Literary Gazette.

Travels to and from Constantinople, in the Years 1827 and 1828: or Personal Narrative of a Journey from Vienna, through Hungary, Transylvania, Wallachia, Bulgaria, and Roumelia, to Constantinople; and from that City to the Capital of Austria, by the Dardanelles, Tenedos, the Plains of Troy, Smyrna, Napoli di Romania, Athens, Ægina, Poros, Cyprus, Syria, Alexandria, Malta, Sicily, Italy, Istria, Carniolia, and Styria. By Captain Charles Colville Frankland, R. N. 2 vols, 8vo. London, 1829. Colburn.

This long inscription of title page explains the nature of Captain Frankland's Travels: and as we have frequently had occasion to traverse the same routes in our Gazette, we shall abstain from repetition, and go at once to what seems most new and worthy of notice. We should premise, that being a mere journal or personal narrative, though it places before us what Captain Frankland himself saw, the descriptions are very brief, and there is no great light thrown by patient research upon parts imperfectly known, or upon popular circumstance which had escaped preceding travellers. As Chumla possessed peculiar interest just now, we transcribe what is said respecting it, as the writer, in April 1827, passed it on his way from Vienna to Constantinople.

"Was reached Shumla, or Chumla, at about two o'clock, having crossed a very high and steep ridge of sandy but well-wooded hills, in which we were caught by a violent storm of snow and rain. Shumla, or Chumla, is called the Thermopylæ of Bulgaria, and indeed the pass over the mountains which separate it from the Danube is a very difficult one, but the town itself is commanded by the heights which surround it on three of its sides, in the shape of a crescent. These heights seem nearly impregnable, and form the chief strength of the fortress, or rather vast entrenched camp. We saw here many sailors and braziers at work, which gave the town an appearance of activity and commerce. There are likewise many vines upon the sides of the sandy hills which nearly surround Shumla, which therefore I infer manufactures wine.—The Russians have twice advanced as far as Shumla, in 1774 and 1810, but have never yet taken it. I should consider the fortress untenable in the hands of European troops. Dr. Clarke inclines to think that Shumla is the ancient Marianopolis, the capital of Mœsia inferior. It is a large straggling town, having a wall round it, flanked at intervals by brick towers, in many parts broken down and decayed. It has a considerable commerce in braziery and clothing. The country around about it might be even beautiful at a more advanced season of the year. Here we took coffee at the khan with the Turks, changed horses, and proceeded on towards a village called Dragolar, observing on our left hand upon the horizon five very high and remarkable barrows."

We now give a specimen of public manners at Constantinople:—

"On the 3d of May, while I was employed sketching, sitting down on the roadside, over the plain of Dolna Batchi, a young Turkish female, follow[ed] by a black slave and some children, came up to me, and after looking a long while over my shoulder and talking to me, placed herself quite in front of me, and unveiled herself. I hardly dared to take any notice of this manœuvre, knowing that it is not customary in the East to speak to females in public. She, however, seemed to wish me to make a drawing of her, and signed to me to do so. I looked steadfastly at her for some time, and began to draw upon a spare piece of paper the outline of her figure. She was so pretty that I could not refrain from kissing the end of my pencil, and blowing the kiss to her, as one does in France to children. Upon seeing this, she colored up to her forehead, made a sign as if she would draw a sword, and then a motion with her hand, as though she said, 'if you dare do such a thing, I would have your head cut off.'—She was likewise very lavish of her epithets, some of which I had learnt were not very complimentary. I now began to be apprehensive of the consequences of my indiscretion, and thought it best to continue my sketch of Scutari, and to take no notice of her anger. She waited some time, then went behind me, looked over my shoulder, and seeing that I had ceased to make her portrait, spatted me caressingly on the back, spoke softly, then resumed her place in front of me, hoping that I should furnish her likeness: but while this little coquetry was passing between us, some men Turks made their appearance, and she took the alarm, and walked hastily away, looking very significantly as she departed. The Turks passed on, and presently came some young girls, who, after looking at my drawings, tipped the hat off my head and spat in my face. I could not bear such uncivil treatment as this, and rose and drove them off, while they began to arm themselves with stones and earth, and to throw at me with all their might. I do not know how this scene would have ended, had not some Effendi Turks passed by, who, seeing how the matter stood, rebuked the women and drove them away. I was employed in wiping my face, arranging my clothes, and packing up my hat, when some Greek ladies, who had likewise been spectators of my distress, came up, and consoled me by saying in Italian, 'Ah, signore! son cattive gente, gente barbara, canaglia; ma cortesia, signore, sua maladetta gente, senza fede.' Upon another occasion, I was witnessing, with great pleasure, upon the plain at Dolma Batchi, the evolutions of some Turkish horsemen, who were exercising with the djerid. Suddenly I found myself assailed by a shower of stones, and looking upwards towards the hill upon which the sultana's kiosk stands, the wall before which was crowded with Turkish females, I perceived on the hill, at a little distance, two men who were amusing themselves at my expense, and pelting me as fast as they could. It was in vain that I doubled my ground: the more moderation I displayed, the more they pelted me; at length I thought of my arms, and brandishing a pistol in the air, I pointed it at my opponents, in hopes of warning them to desist. It was not my intention to fire my weapon, but I thought that its display might be productive of a good effect; and so indeed it was; for, upon the sight of its glittering steel barrel, my two assailants ran away, laughing. When I related this circumstance afterwards, in conversation at the embassy, I was informed, that if I thought I could identify either of the men who had insulted me, his excellency would have them punished; and that the sultan was determined to protect Franks in the most effectual manner: indeed, by disarming the populace of the capital, his highness has taken the first step towards this measure, as the Turks are now no longer so prone as they were to insult Europeans, now that they feel they possess no loaded pistol, or sharp yataghan, ready to assert their superiority."

SKETCH OF THE LONDON PRESS.

There is something in the amount of capital and number of hands employed on the London press, the profit it yields to the proprietors and the government, the extent of its circulation and the rapidity of its movements, which excites the astonishment of an American reader.—It enlarges our ideas of the power of the press, great and powerful as are its exertions already in the United States. A rapid sketch of the London papers may not prove uninteresting to our readers. We have a long delineation of them in the Westminster Review—from which we will extract a general summary of their character and operations.

The U. Kingdom produces 308 newspapers, of which 89 appear in Scotland and Ireland. In London alone there are 55, of which 13 issue daily. The number of copies they daily throw into circulation, including their occasional supplements, is about 40,000, and the amount of profit derived by the revenue from their diurnal publication is £722 16s 8d—Of this sum, £533 6s 8d is paid for *stamps*, being at the rate of £13 6s 8d per 1,000 stamps, at 4d each, with a discount of 2½ per cent. for unsold papers—£32 is also paid by the manufacturer for the *excise duty*, at about 8s per ream; and £157 10s for *advertisements*, averaging the number which appear in the 13 daily papers, at 900. Each of these advertisements pay a duty of 3s 6d to the government! Besides these *daily* papers, there are several published twice and thrice a week.

The Times distributes nearly 10,000 copies daily; the Herald, not less than 8,000; the Morning Chronicle something more than 4,000. The Times annually pays to the government in *duties* for stamps, advertisements, and excise, £68,137 7s 10d sterling; and the Morning Chronicle, £58,519.

The Times is unquestionably the first paper in England—It is the greatest in circulation, the most valuable property, the most profitable, and it is the *largest*. Interest has lately contributed to its enlargement. Parliament have required an extra stamp for every supplemental sheet of a newspaper, the Times determined to avoid the use of such sheets, by using a paper four feet in length, and three in breadth, containing 43 columns of matter, of which more than 30 are filled with advertisements, 15 with reports and news of different kinds in small type, and about three in larger type; the whole estimated to contain nearly 150,000 words. Reducing this quantity of matter to book measure, it is said to be considerably more than a thick octave volume. It seems impossible for any man to read over this mammoth paper every morning, nor can it be any more expected, than for a single guest to devour all the dishes of a largely spread table. Each man selects the part of the paper which is most to his taste, and passes the rest over to persons who are in search of a different dish.

The copy-right (that is, the value of the establishment) of the Times is estimated at from 100,000 to £120,000; averaging about $488,887! This seems to be an immense price—but it is said that its proprietors have sometimes divided a nett profit of £24,000 per annum. A capital of more than £250,000 is supposed to be vested in the seven *morning* newspapers which are now published in the metropolis. Of the *evening* papers the highest in circulation is the Globe, which is estimated to be worth about £50,000. The Courier has more advertisements, and is rated as high as 80 to £90,000. "The amount of capital invested in the evening papers is not less than £150,000; so that the entire daily press represents an amount of £400,000, whilst for the weekly papers, and those which appear twice and thrice a week, we may fairly add at least £100,000; making together a capital of half a million."

The number of persons employed upon the daily papers is upwards of 600, and of the other presses, more than 500; making a total of more than 1,000; and taking in the provincial papers, and those in Scotland and Ireland, the whole number employed in this line is estimated at about 2,700. Each morning paper has an editor at a salary of from 600 to £1,000; a sub-editor, from 400 to 600; ten to fourteen regular reporters at 4 to 6 guineas per week; from 30 to 35 compositors, some of whom being full hands receive £2 8s, per week; and others who work only part of the day £1 3s 6d; one or two readers; a reading boy; a printer, from 4 to 8 guineas per week; a certain number of men and boys to attend the printing machine; a publisher and sub-publisher; two or more clerks, &c. &c.—The daily cost of printing a single No. of a morning paper, is at least £42, exclusive of the cost and stamps on the paper.

The reviewer initiates his readers into the 'secrets of the prison house'—points out the various duties of the editor and the sub-editor—those of the latter commencing about mid-day, and continuing till 2 or 4 o'clock in the morning. The editor's duty begins with the publication of the evening papers—and he remains at his post until a late hour: during the session of parliament, he is frequently compelled to be in his office until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning; and such is the energy with which the public press in the metropolis is directed, that it is not rare to see a leading article of nearly a column written at 2 o'clock in the morning, on some subject which had been discussed an hour or two previously in the house of commons."

Certainly the most extraordinary part of a morning paper is *the reporting*. Parliament generally meets at 4 o'clock in the evening—the reporters of the leading papers then attend by turns, one succeeding the other, each remaining in the house for a half or three quarters of an hour; and the reporters of the minor papers much longer. As soon as each reporter is relieved, he retires to a room at the end of the lobby of the house of commons, appropriated exclusively to the reporters, and there arranges the notes of the speeches taken during his turn. These notes are rarely taken in short hand, as the newspaper could scarcely contain the speeches in full. He delivers these slips into the printing office, and thus one reporter following another, 'it is not unusual for a debate which has terminated only at 12 o'clock at night, to be put in type and ready for printing by 2 o'clock in the morning.'

As soon as the form of types is ready to be printed, it is taken to the printing machine, as it is called: for the press is now completely superceded in the daily offices in London, on account of their comparative tardiness—furnishing only 5 or 600 in the hour, it could not supply the rapid demand.—Hence, the printing machines are employed, some worked by *steam*, and others by *hand*. There are some machines turned by hand, 2 men being required at the wheel, 2 to lay on the sheets, and 2 boys to take them off the cylinder, which print from 2,400 to 2,800 copies within the hour. A hand machine for an evening paper costs 600 guineas. As soon as the papers are printed, they are sent circulated among *subscribers* by *carriers*, as is the case in this country, but they are sold by the *newsmen*, for *ready money*, at the rate of 13s. per quire. Besides these regular News-venders, orders are received, by the post masters in almost every town, who forward them to the clerks of the road attached to the general post-office, who by means of an agent, also attached to the post office, receive large quantities of newspapers from the different offices, which are at the post office put under covers and distributed through the country, according to orders. Such is the rapidity of the printing machines and of the mails, that 'a person at a distance of 100 miles from the metropolis, has at his breakfast table a newspaper containing an account of what occurred on the preceding afternoon in parliament, two hours after the commencement of business.' 'The Courier and Sun have sometimes contained the speech of the king of France at the opening of the chamber, 26 or 27 hours after it had been obtained by their agents in Paris. During the last invasion of Spain by the French, the Globe regularly employed couriers from Paris, many of which arrived within the 24 hours,' &c.

The most amusing branch of the establishment, is an inferior race of reporters, known by the name of 'penny-a-line men,' from the circumstance of their furnishing articles of intelligence at a fixed price per line, viz. 1½d or 1¾d. They pick up accounts of accidents and offences, reports of coroner's inquests, and a large portion of the reports of proceedings at police offices, &c. &c. They are sometimes men of little education, and hand in their contributions frequently filled with bad spelling, bad grammar, vulgarity and grossness. They frequently write off 7 or 8 copies of their statements at once by means of thin white paper called *flimsy*, placed alternately between thin sheets of blank, and written on with a piece of steel or glass, not too finely pointed. Each of these is left at a printing office, and he claims his reward from each editor who chooses to employ his MS.* The reviewer tells a curious anecdote of two worthy competitors of this profession. A poor devil of a penny-a-line man, who had been more than a fortnight without a real accident, conceived the design of a clever and romantic murder. In a few minutes the murder on paper was committed, the manifold copies were made, and the reporter's son was desired to take them round to the newspapers. The boy, however, on his way, met with another penny-a-line reporter, who read the account, and, contriving to delay the lad with some excuse, wrote up another account of the same murder, and sent it rapidly round for insertion. In two instances his account arrived first, and was therefore used, for it is a kind of principle to take the first copy, if fairly done; on the following Saturday, when the real inventor of the murder went for payment—it was refused on the ground that the murder was not of his reporting. The poor fellow insisted, observing, that the wording, indeed, of the account was not exactly the same, but that the murder must have been his own, because no other person (or at least no other reporter) had been aware of the transaction. The two reporters were then brought face to face. The plagiarist contended for the correctness of his statement, and the inventor declared that the other report must have been plundered from his copy. The plagiarist still contended for the correctness of his statement, and for its having been obtained from a pure and certain source. The quarrel was becoming fierce, when at length the original murder-maker exclaimed in a passion, you rascally swindler, how can you say that you knew of the murder, when no murder had taken place, and it was entirely of my own invention?'

*There are tricks in all trades. We understand that an editor of an American paper, many years ago, observed to his friends about 12 o'clock, that he would go home and write comments on the president's message—the message was not expected till the night's mail—they laughed at him—but circumstances had placed within his reach the principal topics of the expected message, and accordingly he hit off his remarks. Next morning the paper appeared, not only with the long message, but with two columns of commentary on it, and the editor was not down as a prodigy of industry!

SUGAR FROM THE BEET.

The manufacture of sugar from the beet-root, which was introduced into France by Napoleon, in 1811 and 1812, has never been abandoned, notwithstanding the many disadvantages under which it has labored, and especially that of competition with West India sugar, on the return to the market of that commodity, after the termination of the war.

Several patriotic men of science, and noblemen, have continued to carry it on, and promote it under the most unfavorable circumstances, and without regard to profit, from the persuasion that it would ultimately prove beneficial to their country.—Amongst these may be mentioned Count Chapital, the Duke of Ragusa, General Proval, Count Dauvemont, Count Moncabrie, M. de Serilly, M. de Dombasle, M. Crespel Delisse. M. Dubrunfaut, in his examination before a committee appointed to report on the manufactures and commerce of France, estimates the number of sugar manufactories in France at nearly one hundred, and the quantity of sugar made yearly, at five millions of kilogrammes, or 4921 tons 11 cwt. 1 qr.—While the price of refined sugar at Paris is about 2 francs 40 centimes per kilogramme, or 11¼ pence sterling English avoirdupoise pound weight, the manufacture of beet-root sugar is profitable. It is rapidly increasing, occupies about five-and-twenty large sugar manufactories in Picardy alone, besides others in the Netherlands, and in various parts of the Continent; and it is estimated, by well informed French people, that one-half of all the sugar consumed at present in the city of Paris, and one-eleventh of the total consumed in France, is home made beet-root sugar. In the department of Somme and of the Pas de Calais alone, there are above twenty establishments on a large scale making sugar.

The cultivation of beet-root by the small proprietors of land, for sale to the sugar makers, is a regular and common branch of industry; and, in those departments, it is asserted, sugar is not only made on the large scale by the manufacturers, but by the housewife of the farm-house, as a matter of domestic economy, requiring not more skill or trouble than cheese-making or brewing. The beet-root sugar-makers on the large scale refine their sugar, therefore, and produce sugar which, for whiteness and beauty, is unequalled by the refined sugar we procure from West India raw or Muscovado sugar. Bulk for bulk, however, the refined W. India sugar is sweeter than the refined beet-root sugar, but weight for weight, the two are equally sweet. From five to seven per cent. of raw or Muscovado sugar appears to be the usual produce from a given weight of beet-roots. From a given weight of this raw sugar, 40 per cent. of the finest white refined sugar, with 15 per cent. of inferior refined sugar, appear to be the quantities produced; making about two pounds and four-fifths of a pound weight of the finest white refined sugar from each hundred pounds weight of raw beet-roots. The pulp, when the juice is extracted, and other residue of the manufacture, are used for feeding cattle, and form a very important item in the returns of profit. According to M. Chapital, the value of the molasses, pulp, &c. is sufficient to cover one-fourth of the expense of the manufacture.

It is not the least promising feature of the manufacture, in the eyes of those who promise themselves great and ordinary results from it ultimately, that it is thus linked with the ordinary business of husbandry—that it offers no excessive rate of profit—that it operates upon a known root cultivated for feeding cattle—and that the farmer, whether he raises beet-root for feeding cattle, or for sale to the sugar-baker, is cultivating a green crop, which, in his ordinary rotation of crops, he would at any rate raise on a part of his farm. The existence of sugar in the roots and plants of the beet tribe, was discovered by the eminent German chemist Maregrave, and by him announced in a memoir read before the Academy of Sciences in 1747. From the want, probably, of experience and practical knowledge, the operations he proposed for extracting and chrystalizing the saccharine matter of beet-root, were too expensive and dilatory to be successful. M. Achard, of Berlin, resumed the experiments of Marcgrave, and was the first who showed that beet-sugar might be manufactured on a large scale with advantage.

An interesting article in the last number (May) of the "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture" examines this subject in detail, and gives statements of the expense of the manufacture as practised in France.—These accounts the writer concludes with the following observations:—"From all these estimates and accounts, it is impossible not to come to the conclusion, that this manufacture must be looked upon as a new and most important branch of agricultural business in Europe. It is yet but in its infancy; but it is an infancy which gives promise of very extraordinary results.—Sixteen or eighteen years ago, beet-root sugar was a lump, handed about in the laboratory of M. Chaptal, as a proof or a specimen of the possibility of extracting saccharine matter from the beet-root by chemical process; and now M. de Crunfaut, in his evidence before the committee for inquiring into the state of manufactures and commerce in France, estimates the weight of beet-root sugar made in France, in 1828, at 5,000,000 of kilogrammes, or about 4,920 tons weight. We doubt if the manufacture of sugar from sugar-cane increased more rapidly in the West Indies at its first introduction."

An English paper offers the following calculation of the expenses and produce of the manufacture:

The raw sugar obtained, is at the rate of from 5 to 7 per cent., and when refined yields 40 per cent. of the finest loaf, and 15 per cent. of coarse lump. The refuse consists of 4 per cent. of molasses, and about 30 per cent. of pulp. Its value for feeding cattle is reckoned equal to one-third of the cost of the best root.

The cost, as elaborately stated by Chaptal, is as follows:

Beet root, 20 tons at 20s.,	£20	0 0
Salaries and wages,	9	2 6
Fuel,	4	11 6
Interest of Stock,	5	12 6
	42	0 0
Deduct the value of the molasses and pulp,	6	0 0
	36	0 0
Produce 11 cwt. of Lump Sugar, at £3 5s. 6d. per cwt. or 7d. per lb,	36	0 0

Of the 11 cwt. 3 is coarse lump; which, if we take at 56s per cwt. or 6d. per lb. 8 8 6
The other 8 of the finest quality will cost £3 9s. per cwt. or less than 7½d. per lb. 27 12 0
£36 0 0

Were the sugar not to be refined, but sold raw, 1 cwt. would cost as follows:

One ton of Beet root,	£1	0 0
Salaries and wages,	0	6 0
Bone Ashes,	0	2 2
Fuel,	0	3 4½
Interest of Stock,	0	4 0
	£1	15 6½

At the rate of less than 4d. per lb.

[There is an evident error in some of the preceding figures which we have not the means of correcting. It does not however materially affect the general estimate.]

In this country the cost would be considerably less, The Mangel Wurzel could easily be afforded for 15s. the cwt. and the cost of fuel and evaporating apparatus would be trivial. If one ton of clean beet root will yield 1 cwt. of sugar, which all the statements agree in affirming, we have no doubt that the sugar could be brought into the market at 36s. per cwt. or less than 3d. per lb.

LIVERPOOL.

Opening of the Tunnel.—On Friday, at twelve o'clock, the grand railway tunnel, that runs under the town, from the back of Edge-hill to Wapping, was in pursuance of advertisement, opened for the inspection of the public. The company, many of whom reached the ground in carriages, passed through the small tunnel, at the mouth of which was placed a temporary rail and doorway, where the admission money, a shilling a head, was received. Although the daylight penetrates this entrance-tunnel, which is 270 yards in length, from end to end, it is but feeble in the middle, and there, for some extent, a row of candles was fixed on each side to relieve the obscurity, and enable the visitants to inspect the workmanship. At two o'clock, the worshipful the Mayor, in company with some friends, alighted from his carriage at the wagon manufactory, where he was cordially welcomed by Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Booth, and several other proprietors, who awaited his arrival, and with whom he immediately proceeded, on foot, through the small tunnel. His worship appeared to be deeply interested in the great work, which he minutely inspected, pausing as he passed along to examine the workmanship and express his increasing admiration of the whole as he proceeded. Groups of elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen had already arrived; and when his worship and his friends had reached the extensive area into which the two tunnels open, the scene was lively and interesting. The day was peculiarly fine. In the area, a number of well dressed individuals sauntered about, examining the lofty walls of solid rock by which they were enclosed, and admiring in particular the mouths of the two tunnels, which are beautifully cut, with the pick-axe only, in fine red free-stone, streaked with white, and having the appearance of marble. The large tunnel, down which the daylight penetrated for several hundred yards, was lighted with gas throughout its whole extent, and the whole effect was truly grand and beautiful. The light ran in a straight line along the centre of the roof. Those nearest the spectator appeared bright and at a considerable distance apart. Further on they approximated, in the downward perspective, and at length resembled a long continuous line of light, blended in the haze of distance from a light white to a fine red color, until they became lost in the distant obscurity. The first view of this brilliant and extraordinary cavern reminded us of the descriptions we had read in our younger days, of enchanted palaces, and we may [illegible] contradiction of the assertion—many hundred[s] visited the tunnel, were, for a time, on Friday, visited with that sort of astonishment which finds dumb eager expressions of admiration. It was something new—something they could not have conjectured, and unlike the gew-gaw novelties of the day, combined the sublime with the beautiful.—It was a noble triumph of ingenuity, skill, and perseverance, and when it is considered that it is accomplished not for ornament, but use, and that all that we admire in it is necessary to the grand purpose of facilitating the commerce of the country, the pleasure we derive from beholding it becomes a genuine luxury.

Soon after two, the Mayor and his friends, including several of the proprietors, took their places in a common rail-way wagon, fitted with seats for the occasion, (the handsome machines intended for passengers not being yet finished,) and being pushed to the mouth of the great tunnel, set off, down the gently inclined plane, without horse or other drag, at a rapid rate, under guidance of Mr. Harding and his son, who regulated the speed of the machine by a friction lever. By this time, parties of ladies and gentlemen, elegantly attired, promenaded the caverned extent of the tunnel, and gas, burning brilliantly, gave the *coup d'œil* an indescribably beautiful and interesting effect. The gas-lights shone brightly on the immediate white-washed roof and sides, leaving the intermediate space comparatively obscure, and gave the whole the appearance (as we stated in a former article) of a vast succession of white arches through parallel walls, the space between which were dark and impervious to the eye. Indeed, it was no great stretch of the imagination, which derived a romantic turn from the extraordinary scene, to entertain the delusion, that we were in a magnificent eastern palace, in which the fair inhabitants of a hundred harams were permitted to ramble in unwonted freedom. The velocity of the machine was frequently stayed as it proceeded down this apparently interminable cavern, to prevent accidents on passing the crowds who walked up and down on the road. This precaution, however, we scarcely thought necessary, for the thunder of the wheels was heard from one end of the tunnel to the other, and there was ample light for the pedestrians to see its approach, and ample room for them to avoid its course. As it rolled along, at the rate of five or six miles an hour, impatient of the restraint of the friction lever, pedestrians stood still, and gazed in wonder; and, could a voice have been heard amidst the echoing thunder of its wheels, many a hearty cheer would have hailed the passage, for the first time, of the Mayor and his friends under "the good old town." As it was, every one was highly gratified, and, after a delightful ride of about eight or ten minutes, the road taking a slight turn, brought the company again to daylight at the entrance of the tunnel near to Wapping. The Mayor and his friends alighted, and took their departure, expressing their admiration, and their best wishes for a work of which Liverpool may justly be proud, and which, indeed, will become a national advantage. We could not help recurring, on this occasion, to what Liverpool was 150 years ago, and what she is now. Then, the passage of the Mayor across "the pool" in the ferry boat at the bottom of Lord street was a matter of no little import and adventure. Now, on the site of the pool, have arisen new and splendid streets; the town has swelled into a commercial metropolis; the elements, before terrible in their wrath, and unavailable in their tranquillity, have been brought into subjection; the smallest steam-boat equals in size, and leaves immeasurably behind in speed, the largest ship of former times; and the Mayor may not only ride in state through the town but under the town. Had any individual, in the exercise of a precocity of intellect, foretold the accomplishment of steam navigation and the formation of a beautiful road through the very bowels of the earth, he would have been put down as a maniac. Yet these things, and even more, are accomplished; and, as our belief in the inability of man to surpass what has already been done is now unsettled, we are inclined to exclaim, (with the sailor who was accidentally blown into a garden at an exhibition of fireworks, but who, being unhurt, thought the circumstance a part of the performance,)

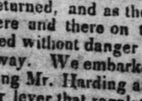
"What the deuce will they do next?"

The wagon was drawn rapidly back by a single horse, though laden with passengers, and at Edge-hill received a burden of ladies, who, nothing alarmed, went thundering through "the tunnel's caverned length," at a quicker rate than the Mayor, though not near so rapidly as the machine could go. The appearance of the tunnel, looking back to the daylight in going down, is curious and pleasing, the mouth gradually decreasing from the semblance of the moon in a dim night, to a mere speck; and the long string of gas-lights, seen either way for above half a mile, throws all former illuminations into the shade.

In the evening we again descended the tunnel. The visiters had nearly all returned, and as there was but a straggler or two here and there on the road, the wagon could proceed without danger of overrunning any one on the way. We embarked with a pleasant party, including Mr. Harding and his son, who took the helm, or lever that regulates the velocity. Away we went. The fall of the tunnel is 3-4 of an inch to the yard. Our speed, of course, accelerated as we advanced. We thundered along at a tremendous rate, yet with the ease of a balloon. We had not time to wave the hand to the pedestrians on the way-side before they were left behind in silent wonder. The gas-lamps, fifty yards apart, seemed to skim over our heads, as if driven like stars by a gale of wind. We never enjoyed such glorious travelling in our lives. The Russian mountains and all former contrivances to produce speedy locomotion, were insignificant in comparison. The fine temperate air of the tunnel came in our faces like a cooling breeze, and actually blew off one of the ladies' bonnets. We saw the figures of the pedestrians far a-head, startled by the thunder of our approach; but our speed prevented us from ascertaining their features, though the gas was bright, and when we looked back they appeared like rapidly receding statues. The sensation was altogether delightful, and in a little more than three minutes we reached, like an arrow from the bow, the bottom of the tunnel, a distance of more than one mile and a quarter.

As, we understand, the proprietors of the tunnel purpose setting apart certain days in the week for the admission of the public, and, as we are assured, it is their desire to give every gratification consistent with the great object of the work, we respectfully suggest, as an additional attraction, that a band of music should be provided in each tunnel, and that a number of wagons should be prepared to receive passengers at the top, for a price, which wagons might remain at the bottom, to be drawn up afterwards for the next opening day. Men might be stationed, and notices given to foot passengers to keep clear of the wagons, so that they might go at speed. Refreshments ought also to be sold in the middle of the tunnel. Some such arrangements would, we are sure, gratify the public and secure to the proprietors a very handsome revenue, independently of that derived from the carriage of goods; and the tunnel would thus become a fashionable promenade.

SALT.



THE Kiskeminetas Salt Deposit, on the Canal in Allegheny Town, near the Outlet Locks, is just opened for the sale of Salt in barrels or in bulk.

The price of Salt in bulk will be 25 cents per barrel lower than the price in barrels.

The bridge across the Allegheny will be made free of toll for all persons carrying Salt from the Deposite to Pittsburgh.

Sept. 18.—1mo JOHN ECKY.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, No. 53, Market, street Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	1
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	2
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk, Schen.	do
Easton	par	Newburgh	do
Germantown	par	Orange county	do
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	do
Chester	par	Auburn	do
Farmers' Bank	par	Geneva	do
Harrisburgh	par	Centr. bk. Cher. val.	2
Bucks county	1 par	Chenango	2
Lancaster bank, dis.	½	Utica bk. & bran.	2
Northampton	do	Ontario bk at Utica	2
York bank	do	do. at Canandaigua	do
Chambersburgh	do	Rochester	2
Greensburgh	do	Niagara bk.	no sale
Brownsville	do	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	do	St. bks. gen. $5&up	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	do	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	do	Baltimore city bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
5$ and upwards		Annap. & br. Easton	do
All under	1	Frdk. co. Hag. do. Gr.	do
Bank of Steubenville	½	Westminster	do
F. & M. bank of Steu.	do	Hagerstown	do
Mount Pleasant	do	Williamsport	do
Western Reserve	do	*New Jersey.*	
St. Clairsville	do	St. bk. at N Brunsw.	2
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton band	do
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bk.	do
Marietta	do	Mount Holley	do
Columbus	do	Camden	do
Portsmouth	5	Cumberland	do
Indiana.		Newark Insurance	do
F. & M. bk. Madison	12½	State bk. at Morris	do
Branch at Lawrenc.	50	do at Elizabeth	do
North Carolina.		Sussex	do
State bk. & br. $5&up	6	Paterson bank	une
South Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
Charleston, $5 up.	3	N Haven bk. do.	2
Delaware.		Bridgeport	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Middletown bank	do
Commercial bk Del.	do	Phœnix bk, Hartfd.	do
Farmers' bk. of Del.	do	*Virginia.*	
Bran. at New-Castle	do	Richmd, & br $5 up.	1
do. at Wilmington	do	Valley Bank & bran.	do
do. at Georgetown	do	N. W. bk. Wheeling	½
Wilming. & Br.	2	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts		Providence banks	2
Boston bks. $5& up.	2	Washing'. bk, West.	do
Springfield	do	Phœnix bk. at do.	do
Hamsh. bk. N. Hampt.	do	N. E Commer. bk.	do
Salem	do	Oth. R. I. notes gen.	do
Worcester	do	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	do	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen.	½	*N. Hampshire* gen.	3
Michigan $5&3 up.	5		

THOMPSON & MILLER

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

DELEGATE TICKET.

ASSEMBLY.
ROSS WILKINS.
JAMES PATTERSON.
JAMES S. CRAFT.
DAVID LYNCH.

COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM KERR *for 3 years.*
JAMES FLETCHER, *for 2 years.*
ROBERT C. McFARLAND, *Auditor.*

ANTI MASONIC TICKET

ASSEMBLY.
JOSEPH PATTERSON,
JAMES LOGAN,
FRANCIS C. FLANIGIN.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

SOLICITED by many friends in the city and county, I offer myself a candidate for the STATE LEGISLATURE. Should my fellow citizens think proper to elect me, they may be assured that my best exertions will be used to promote their interest.

SAMUEL PETTIGREW,
Pittsburgh, June 30, 1829—tf. *Druggist*

Another Volunteer.

I HAVE served my country, and now am willing to serve my constituents in the State Legislature, and will be thankful for the votes of my fellow citizens at the ensuing election, and I wish to run on every ticket.

JOHN FERGUSON.
Mifflin township, August 14, 1829.—te*

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW Citizens, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for Representative in the next legislature. Should you think me capable of serving you, and be pleased to favor me with your support, I will endeavor to discharge my duties with the strictest fidelity to your interests.

SAMUEL FREW.
Elizabeth-town, July 21st, 1829.

WE are authorized to state that WM. B. FOSTER will be a Candidate for Assembly at the ensuing October election.

WE are authorized to state that LAZARUS STEWART is a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER for three years.
July 10.

WE are authorized to state that JEREMIAH FERREE is a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER for two years.
July 10.

WE are authorized to state from the solicitations of many, that DR. JOSEPH CURRY, of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, has consented to become a candidate for the Assembly, at the ensuing election in October next. He is friendly to internal improvement, agriculture, and domestic manufactures.
July 22d, 1829.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

WE are authorized to state that JAMES DONAHOE, of Fayette township, is a candidate for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, for three years.

MANY VOTERS.
July 31, 1829—te*

ALLEGHENY OUT LOTS,

FOR SALE.

FOUR ACRES of LAND, which will be sold in four separate Lots, to suit purchasers, or the whole together. This ground is handsomely situated—it is one of the most eligible situations for a country residence; it is but one mile from the Allegheny Bridge, adjoining land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins. It is unnecessary to give a further description, as purchasers will have an opportunity of examining for themselves.

For terms of sale inquire of Robert Park on the premises, John E. Park at the Drug Store of John Hannen, Esq. or of Dr. Charles L. Armstrong, No. 81 Front street.

Pittsburgh, July 28, 1829.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1829.

We had prepared some additional remarks upon the subject of the purchase of Texas; not finding room for it, however, without omitting some selection which would probably be more interesting, and having the promise of a contribution upon the subject, by a person much more competent than ourselves to do it justice, we have concluded to postpone the publication of our own article.

We this day publish the proceedings of a meeting of citizens from the five south western counties of Pennsylvania, held at Brownsville, on the 18th instant. These proceedings were unwillingly excluded from our last paper. The Monongahela River is admirably calculated for slack water navigation, and we firmly believe that no improvement can be made at the same expense, which will be so beneficial to the Commonwealth. We have no doubt that this object will receive the unanimous support of the Allegheny County Delegation.

Juniata Rolling Mill and Nail Factory.

This very extensive and well arranged establishment is situated on the north side of the Allegheny river, and on the east side of the Pennsylvania Canal. The proprietors are Messrs. James Anderson, Sylvanus Lothrop, and Henry Blake. The works are propelled by an admirable steam engine of 110 horse power. When in full operation, the proprietors calculate to employ sixty hands. They expect to roll fifteen hundred tons of blooms into bar iron, boiler iron, sheet iron, &c. and to make four hundred tons of nails annually. To drive the engine will require about 450 to 500 bushels of coal daily, which will cost them three cents and a half per bushel at the works.

We were yesterday highly gratified in witnessing the first operation of this establishment in rolling a bar of iron from the bloom.

Canal Navigation.—In this day's paper, our readers will perceive two items of intelligence upon this subject, which are highly interesting. The first is from the Harrisburgh paper, stating that five wagons had been loaded at Middletown for Pittsburgh, with merchandise which had been brought from Philadelphia by the Union Canal. The other is from the Juniata Gazette, announcing the letting in the water into the Canal at Lewistown. This portion of the Canal appears to have equalled the most sanguine expectations of the friends of Internal Improvement, and we may confidently calculate that the Canal from Clark's Ferry to Lewistown, will be in successful operation next spring. From Clark's Ferry to Philadelphia, and from Blairsville to Pittsburgh, the canal is now open. Next spring, therefore, we may safely calculate upon a water communication from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, with the exception of the distance between Blairsville and Lewistown, which is about one hundred and five miles. Between these two points there is an excellent turnpike road.

The Western Section of the Pennsylvania Canal, has for some time past been in successful operation; boats laden with various articles are daily arriving and departing. The Canal lists, at this time, however, exhibit but a faint image of the business which will be transacted next spring. As yet persons residing at a short distance from the Canal, have not sufficient confidence to induce them to rely upon it as a means of conveyance.—Occasional interruptions of the navigation will be anticipated, and whether they do or do not occur, the fear of them will induce many persons to send by wagons, rather than by the Canal, which is a much cheaper, but not so certain a mode of conveyance. When the winter has passed over, and the banks have become firmly established, the transportation must be vastly increased. Besides this, we may confidently expect, that as the ends of the Eastern and Western Sections approach each other, transportation upon the whole line must greatly increase. Indeed, the experiment so far is well calculated to encourage the Commonwealth to a vigorous prosecution, and early completion of this great work.

Ohio is prosecuting the work on her canal with great energy and diligence, and is likely to receive advantages commensurate with the expense of its execution. Already it is announced in the Cincinnati papers, that merchandise has been delivered at that place in *twenty days* from New York, by the way of the New York Canal, Lake Erie, and the Ohio Canal, at an expense of *three dollars and fifty cents* per hundred.

This single fact merits serious consideration by every member of our Legislature, and we hope our representatives will not fail to press it upon their attention.

DIVISION IN THE JACKSON RANKS.

At Boston there are two sections of the Jackson party, the one headed, we believe, by Heashaw, Green, and Dunlap; the other, we believe, by Gen. Lyman, Gen. Boyd, Dr. Ingalls, and Col. Orne. Duff Green patronizes the former party.—He lately threatened to publish a correspondence between himself and Gen. Lyman, Dr. Ingalls, and Col. Orne, to vindicate himself against their calumnies. To this threat Colonel Orne makes the following reply, which would make any common man feel *cheap*.

From the Boston Bulletin.

"To the Public."—The Editor of the Washington Telegraph, Mr. Green, in his paper of September 8th, states that he shall communicate to the public his private correspondence with Col. Orne, Gen. Lyman, and Dr. Wm. Ingalls, for the purpose of showing "to the democratic party of New England, and Massachusetts particularly, that he has incurred the deadly hostility of Col. Orne, because he (Mr. Green) refused to lend himself to Col. Orne's scheme of sacrificing that party upon the shrine of his ambition." The whole paragraph is as follows:

To the Public.—I have read, with regret, but certainly with no surprise, the publications which have issued from the pen of Col. Orne, through the Boston Bulletin. The manner in which he has referred to the "Jackson Republican party" and to me, by name, leaves no other alternative than the publication of so much of my *private* correspondence with himself, Gen. Lyman, and Dr. Wm. Ingalls, as will expose the *true* character of the "Jackson republican party," so called, and as is necessary to my vindication against his calumnies. This will be done as soon as he shall have concluded his numbers, now in the course of publication, under the signature of Columbus. The democratic party of New England, and of Massachusetts particularly, will then see that I have incurred the deadly hostility of this justice of the police court of Boston, because I refused to lend myself to *his* scheme of sacrificing that party upon the shrine of *his* ambition.

It will then also be seen, that his statements, in relation to myself, are false, and that he is destitute of all the essential qualities of a gentleman or a patriot.

D. GREEN.

To this we are requested by Col. Orne to reply—That he considers the threat to publish private correspondence, as infamous as the publication of it would be—and the threat to publish it, with an intimation that it will prove what the threatener knows it will not prove, or conduce to prove, as still more infamous—but if there be any one who thinks it less so, Col. Orne exonerates Mr. Green from any further responsibility in keeping it back, and *dares* him to publish it whenever or wherever he pleases. However cunning Mr. Green may think himself, his artifice is seen through and despised. He hopes Col. Orne will deny his right to publish private correspondence, that Mr. Green may say it would establish his assertion if he were not prevented from resorting to the evidence—and thus compel the party to consent to a violation of that which every mind possessed of a particle of honor regards as sacred. The allusion to the character of a private correspondence is itself, however, a violation of its privacy, of the same character with its publication. Mr Green has incurred the infamy, and could degrade himself no farther if he should publish it without Col. Orne's consent.—But to take from him any quibble on this subject, Mr. Green has Col. Orne's *full, free, unbiassed consent*.

Col. Orne, however, does not believe that Mr. Green has, or had, the smallest intention to publish such correspondence, as it will carry direct falsehood to Mr. Green's statement of its character. And as it will not be published, he deems it requisite, in answer to the false and malignant insinuations of Mr. Green, to state, that Col. Orne never asked the aid of Mr. Green to promote any object of ambition, or to render him personally, or the Jackson republican party, any aid whatever.—That he never asked Mr. Green's favor for, or opposition to, any party, New England or National, democratic or federal, Jackson or Adams—That any scheme of sacrificing the democratic party of New England, or Massachusetts, never entered Col. Orne's head, and that Mr. Duff Green has not one particle of evidence to justify a belief, or to induce a human being to suppose he believed, or surmised, or suspected, that Col. Orne ever had any such scheme. Mr. Duff Green was a man whose aid Col. Orne never sought for any object of ambition, or for any personal benefit; for he never had respect enough for him to suppose that it was in Mr. Green's power to render him any aid. And in the publication of any of his letters to Mr. Green he can perceive only one circumstance to regret, that it would thereby appear that Col. Orne once so far degraded himself, as to make Duff Green a correspondent.

PROCEEDINGS

Of a meeting of citizens from the five south-western counties of Pennsylvania, held at Brownsville on the 18th instant.

The Hon. CHRISTIAN TARR, Esq. of Fayette county, was elected President; and JAMES S. CRAFT, Esq. of Pittsburgh, Vice President; JOHN H. EWING, of Washington, and JAMES L. BOWMAN, of Brownsville, Secretaries. The object of the meeting being stated from the chair,

It was moved by the Hon. Andrew Stewart, that a bommittee of seven be appointed, to draft resolutions to be presented to this meeting. The Committee appointed, were

Andw. Stewart, Esq. of Fayette; Gen. R. T. Stewart, of Pittsburgh; James Nicholson, of Fayette; Caleb Hunt, do.; Saml. Hill, of Washington; Noah Speers, of Westmoreland; Myers Seaton, of Green: who reported through the Chairman, Mr. Stewart of Fayette, the following preamble and resolutions; which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, at the last session of the Legislature of this State, it was enacted that "*The Canal Commissioners be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to improve the navigation of the Monongahela River from the City of Pittsburgh to the Virginia State line, at such time and in such manner as the Legislature may hereafter direct:*" by which it was clearly intended to manifest a decided approbation of this improvement, and to select it as one of the earliest objects for future operations, under the direction of subsequent legislatures; thereby holding out the faith of the State for the execution of this work, and exciting hopes of its accomplishment, upon which the western citizens have reason to rely with confidence. Therefore,

Resolved, as the sense of this Meeting, That the improvement of the navigation of the Monongahela river, is an object of primary importance to the interest of the State at large, and especially to the western commonwealth through which it passes.

Resolved, That from the reports and examinations of scientific and experienced engineers, this Meeting are fully satisfied of the practicability of effecting a perfect steam-boat navigation of this stream, at an expense small when compared with the importance of the object.

Resolved, That the immediate connection of this work with the Pennsylvania Canal, at Pittsburgh, extending nearly one hundred miles through a populous portion of this State, and approaching an improvement of the upper part of this river, made by the State of Virginia, renders this object a highly important part of the system of Improvement adopted by the State, and now in a course of rapid accomplishment.

Resolved, That the execution of this work, while it advances the interest of the State at large, will promote in some degree a just and equal expenditure of public money, and lead to a highly profitable investment of public funds.

Resolved, That this improvement is of special importance to the trade of Western Pennsylvania, and especially to the cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, as securing to the State the full enjoyment of her channels of transportation and travel—which would otherwise be diverted into the adjoining states—and of uniting the several counties of the West in the kind feeling of interest and affinity which would arise from their intimate connexion and cordial intercourse.

Resolved, That Andrew Stewart, Caleb Hunt, Ephraim L. Blain, George Dawson, and Eli Abrain, be appointed a Committee to prepare a Memorial to the Legislature of the State in favor of the object proposed in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That Samuel Hill, Thomas M'Kennan, and John Bowers, of Washington County; Robert C. M'Farland, Wm. Caven, and Hervey H. Peterson, of Allegheny; Manassa Reeves, John Power, and Noah Speers, of Westmoreland; Myers Seaton, Benjamin J. Black, and George Kramer, of Green; Samuel Krepps, George Craft, and Joseph Heaton, of Fayette; be appointed a Committee to attend to the printing and circulating the petitions abovementioned, and transmit the same, when signed, to the Legislature.

Resolved, That the officers of this Meeting forward copies of the proceedings to the Speakers of each branch of the Legislature.

Resolved, That the newspapers friendly to public improvement, be requested to publish these proceedings.

CHRISTIAN TARR, President.
JAMES S. CRAFT, Vice President.
JOHN H. EWING, JAMES L. BOWMAN, } Secretaries.

Extracts from Mr. Ingersoll's Discourse.

The U. States, under the present government, has never taken life for treason.

Universal suffrage is supported by universal education.

The American mill machinery, applied to the great staples of subsistence, is very superior to any thing of the kind in Europe.

Labor saving machinery has been so improved here, as to make low priced cottons cheap enough to undersell the English in England.

The recent surveys of the American coast, by the direction of the Government, are among the most extensive, accurate, and important surveys in the world.

Legislation is not only much more used, but more orderly, systematic, and eloquent in the U. States, than any where in Europe.

The Capitol at Washington is larger, more elegant, and more convenient, than any building in Europe, applied to legislation.

The paintings of national history in the Capitol, are the only pictures of that kind obtained by legislative enactment.

Various Matters in a small compass.

A newspaper has been established at Nacogdoches, in Texas. It is published in French and English, by Milton Slocum.

A worthless fellow, of the name of Bullard, of Brockport, Monroe county, New York, lately sold his wife for fifty cents.

Col. Magaw is increasing his means of manufacturing *Straw Paper*. In addition to three vats, a machine has been put in operation at his mills in Woodcock, and another in Meadville.

Charles Carroll of Carrolton, the *surviving signer* of the Declaration of Independence, completed his ninety-third year on the 23rd instant.

The amount of duties on merchandise collected at Boston, from 1st April till 30th June, 1829, was $1,296,738.

The eighty-sixth annual conference of Wesleyan Methodists commenced at Sheffield, in England, on the 1st of August last. The Rev. Jas Townley, D. D. of London, was elected President, and Robert Newton, of Liverpool, Secretary.

Cape of Good Hope.—The revenue of this colony amounts to $430,000; population 54,632 whites, 33,000 free blacks.

The Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, at Louisville, was robbed of about $25,000 on the night of the 17th instant.

The town of Salford in England has a population of 82,000, and but one lawyer's office.

A Branch of the United States Bank is about to be established at Buffalo.

It is said that the Welland Canal, from Lake Erie to Ontario, will be finished in the present month. It is calculated for vessels of one hundred tons.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed the vessels to be supplied with Chloride of Lime, to be used in correcting the bad smell and foul air, and to purify the water on board.

Burnt Bread is recommended as an effectual remedy for the *Intermittent* or *Ague*. It is said to be beneficial to *dyspeptic* persons.

The Medical Society of Connecticut have appointed a committee to enquire into the expediency of establishing an Asylum for the cure of *Intemperance*.

A young Farmer in England lately sheared one hundred and twenty sheep in a day.

The London Times says, "the national debt of that great republic, (the United States,) is from twelve to fourteen millions sterling, about *one-fourth* of one year's revenue of Great Britain, and about *one-sixtieth* part of the debt of Great Britain.

A hog has been raised at Poultney, in Vermont, which weighs 1400 pounds.

A camp meeting was lately held by the Methodists at Lomers, in Connecticut: 10,000 persons were in constant attendance.

Micrometer.—It is said that Mr. Skiadan, a Russian, has invented a *Micrometer*, by which the *one thousandth part* of an inch may be measured with accuracy.

It is now customary at dinner parties in Paris, to hand about a pincushion, just before they sit down to table, that the ladies *may pin up their sleeves*, which would otherwise preclude the operations of the table.

The Duke of Buccleugh will next year enjoy a clear rental of *seven hundred and eleven thousand dollars*.

The North River Steam Boat Line, convey passengers from New York to Albany at fifty cents a head.

A young Frenchman complaining of the gravity of the Americans, said, "they go to a ball and dance as if they did it by order of the Legislature."

In England, a pauper named Smith, who had long received parochial relief, lately recovered a verdict against the East India Company for *seventy thousand pounds and two thousand pounds* annually.

The late Governeur Morris.—The Morris papers are to be placed in the hands of a biographer for publication.

From the N. Y. Spectator.

Encyclopædia Americana.—The first volume of this valuable work has been issued from the press of Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey, and is now ready for delivery by the Messrs. Carville, of this city, who have taken a large part of the edition.—We have more than once adverted to this publication, since it has been in Press. It is, as the title page sets forth, "A popular Dictionary of arts, Sciences, Literature, History, Politics and Biography, brought down to the present time, including a copious collection of original articles in American Biography; on the basis of the seventh edition of the German Conversations-Lexicon.—Edited by Francis Lieber, assisted by E. Wigglesworth."

The pledge given in the title page is amply redeemed by the contents of the first volume, so far forth as we have been enabled to judge by examination and a perusal of several of the articles. It is a very large and handsomely printed octavo, with double columns, containing a vast quantity of matter, including all under the letter A. and part of B. The Encyclopædia will be completed in 12 volumes, one of which is to be issued every quarter, at the price of $2 50. It will be seen that it is by far the cheapest work of the kind, considering its comprehensive utility, and the style in which it is got up, that has ever been published in this country. It is difficult, if not impossible, to procure a complete set of Rees's work from any bookseller, and the cost is six times as great as that of the *Encyclopædia Americana*. The latter is a better book of reference, for almost every purpose; besides which, the American articles, from the pens of Dr. Godman, Robert Walsh, Jr. and others, add to its usefulness and convenience. In reading a few of the biographical notices of eminent men, such as Ames, for example, we are pleased to observe that facts alone are stated, without indulging in speculation; and that the sketches are not embarrassed with the examination of mooted opinions. Such topics as are of no general use, and which in the other Encyclopædias are the subjects of long discussions, without explaining what is sought for immediately in a Dictionary of this description, have been judiciously omitted. A few others, such as Heraldry, of no absolute or practical importance, have also been excluded to make room for more valuable matter. The following extract from the preface, by Dr. Lieber, illustrates in a forcible point of view the necessity which called for the publication of such an Encyclopædia.

"The last half century, particularly the latter part of it, has probably been more fertile in memorable events and important discoveries and inventions, than any equal period in history. How many extraordinary changes have we witnessed in both hemispheres, as well in politics, in the sciences, and in opinions, as in the individuals who have borne a conspicuous part in the affairs of the civilized world during that time.—How important have been the results of the numberless voyages of discovery, the revolutions of states, and the wars which have excited so intense an interest during that period—an interest which has been the more constantly kept up, as the facility of communication between all the great branches of the human family seems, at the same time, to have gone on increasing in proportion to the multitude of events and circumstances which have thus influenced their destiny. Formerly, years would elapse before the most important facts could pass the barriers which an imperfect navigation of the ocean, or a diversity of languages, had thrown between nations. Now, even the petty quarrels and frolics of students in a German or a French university find their way, in the course of a few weeks, into the columns of an American newspaper. Then, a century would pass by before even a Shakspeare was justly estimated beyond the confines of his native land; while now we daily find, in the title pages, the united names of publishers in three or four different nations, and in both continents. Thus rapidly does knowledge of every kind now diffuse itself over the globe, and extend the circle of civilization."

THE CANAL.

On Tuesday morning last the water was let into the first level of the Juniata canal at this town. It passed from the feeder to the lock at the Gate House in the Narrows, during the evening and night; the level is now full—and parties of ladies and gentlemen yesterday made excursions to and from the lock, on the canal.

The news of the letting in of the water, was received with great demonstrations of joy. In the evening the town was generally illuminated—and every body who was not a member of the Temperance Society (and some few of them too) drank success to the canal. So far as the water has been let in, the canal appears to hold—but one leak has yet been discovered, and that so inconsiderable that it was repaired in a short time. The prospect is now flattering that we will have a canal navigation this fall.

We congratulate our fellow citizens on the auspicious commencement of the Juniata Canal. To see the canal in full operation, and the wealth and produce of the west flowing through it, is no longer a chimera. The experiment of yesterday, fully demonstrates, that the canal so far as made, will hold water, and that the feeder from the river and the creek will be sufficient to fill the different levels and pass any number of boats that ever will be on the canal. *Juniata Gazette.*

Union Canal.—We learn, that owing to the enterprize and perseverance of a number of individuals, concerned in business on the Union canal, a considerable portion of merchandise destined for the west, is about to be sent by this route to Middletown, and from thence by wagons to Pittsburgh.—Last week Mr. Robert Toland, merchant of Philadelphia, consigned to Messrs. Carlisle & Humphreys, at Middletown, a considerable quantity of goods for the west. They were but four days on their passage from Philadelphia to Middletown. During the week five wagons were loaded at Middletown for Pittsburgh. It is anticipated that much of the merchandise for the west, will hereafter be sent by the Union Canal.

New York and the Lakes—A gentleman informs us that he has received goods here on Saturday last, by way of the Lakes and Sandusky, and from thence to Dayton by wagon, and from the latter place to this city by the Miama Canal, in *twenty days* from New York! The expense was three dollars and fifty cents per hundred.

Cincin. Com. Adv. Sept. 15.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette.

The following letter was placed in my hands by Capt Pierce, and at my request he has granted me permission to offer it to you for publication. As the contents are matter of public interest, the writer will doubtless pardon the step we have taken in giving his communication publicity without his knowledge.

If Capt. Shreve has been as successful as he conceives he has been, he must be viewed as a *public benefactor*. I was one of that numerous class who considered his project for clearing out the snags and sawyers of the Mississippi visionary; indeed I never conversed with an individual, acquainted with the character of the dreadful navigation of that dangerous river, who did not speak most sneeringly and despairingly of the plans of this enterprising gentleman. If he can realize his anticipations, those who have opposed him, (and I am one,) are bound in honor and justice to make proper atonement. If he clears the Mississippi, he will confer an obligation on Western Commerce only second to the introduction of steam boats. Capt. Shreve, a few years since, was honored by a public dinner for making the first *tolerable* trip from New Orleans to Louisville in a steam boat. If he succeed in his present undertaking, he will merit something more substantial. N.

"*Memphis, 21st August*, 1829.

Gentlemen: I am gratified to inform you, that the steam engines built by you for the United States, under my superintendance, perform to my entire satisfaction. I arrived at Trinity with the large shaft made by you, on the 18th, got it on board, and got under way on the 19th, reached Plum Point at 12 M. yesterday; where I commenced operations. I made the attack with entire confidence of success; but my most sanguine expectations were more than realized, the most formidable snags were compelled to surrender to the superior strength and rapid movement of the boat. She moved over them without a shock being felt on board: all of them broke below the sand, as I had anticipated, and floated up behind her as she passed them. When the work was done, the change in the appearance of the place was very great; instead of a forest of formidable snags, there remained a beautiful sheet of water, uninterupted by the former tenants, which had been the terror of the boatman, the underwriter, and the merchant, for the last twenty years. The work was all done in eleven hours. I am gratified beyond description. My friends will be glad with me; my opponents must surrender, as did the snags at Plum Point. I am now on my way to the mouth of White River, to tow up four boats from that place to the Grand Chain. In my way I shall remove all the snags from islands 52 and 53, which you know is a very dangerous place to the navigator at present. I have not a doubt of succeeding in the removal of every snag in the Mississippi river, that can be seen at the lowest water.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient serv't.

HENRY M. SHREVE.

Messrs. Pierce, Harkness & Co.
Steam Engine makers, Cincinnati, O.

Carrier Pigeons.—The principal wager on this subject, viz. that a pigeon let loose in London would reach Maestricht in six hours, has been lost, though only by a few minutes, as one of the pigeons did arrive in six hours and a quarter, and this in spite of a continued heavy rain, which fell during the whole time. The minor wagers have been won, the second pigeon arriving in seven hours, the third in seven hours and ten minutes, the fourth in seven hours and a half, and, in four days, more than 20 of the pigeons had arrived at Maestricht. The experiment is an exceedingly interesting one, as illustrating the instincts of this remarkable bird, and a repetition of it is, it is said, shortly to take place. The first pigeon must have travelled, assuming that it took a straight line, at the rate of 45 miles an hour.

CANAL BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

September 24,		Unexpected.
"	"	Flat.
"	"	Rambler.
"	"	Warren Packet.
"	"	Franklin.
"	26,	Cornplanter.
"	27,	Gen. Lacock.
"	"	Freeport Packet.
"	"	Wheeling do.
"	28	Manager.
"	"	Walker.
"	"	Farmer.

DEPARTED.

September 24,		Gen. Lacock.
"	25	Little Buck.
"	"	Pittsburgh & Blairsville Packet.
"	26,	Rambler.
"	"	Warren Packet.
"	27,	Cornplanter.
"	"	Flat.
"	28	Benj. Franklin.

Married,

At Erin Hill, on Thursday, the 24th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Bruce, *William W. Irwin, Esq.* of this city, to Miss *Frances E. Smith*, of the city of New York.

POLYMNIAN CONCERT.

THE members of the Polymnian Society, are respectfully informed that their fourth concert will be held, at Mr. Beale's Long Room, on the evening of Wednesday next, the 30th of September.

Subscribers can procure their tickets, (2 each) by calling at Messrs. Johnston & Stockton's, Market street.

Sept. 29, 1829.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

The Union Canal Lottery
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS NUMBER 12, FOR 1829.
To be drawn at Philadelphia,
On SATURDAY, October 17, 1829.

43 NUMBER LOTTERY—7 DRAWN BALLOTS.

Yates and M'Intyre, Managers.

SCHEME.

2 prizes of	$10,000 is	20,000
2	5,000	10 000
1	3,908	3,908
10	1,000	10,000
20	500	10,000
41	100	4 100
41	60	2,460
82	50	4,100
82	40	3,280
82	30	2,460
533	20	10,660
5740	10	57,400
6,636 Prizes. 10,650 Blanks.		
17,296 Tickets.—		$138,368.

Whole Tickets, $10; *Halves*, $5; *Quarters*, $2,50; *Eighths*, $1,25.

Orders from abroad (post paid) enclosing cash, or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The Register containing an official statement of the drawing will be sent to each adventurer.

Apply to, or address
GEO. A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood st. Pittsburgh.

Managers' Office, Sept. 29, 1829.

Union-Town and Pittsburgh TURNPIKE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 16th November, 1829, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 15th day of April, A.D. 1829, the books to receive subscription for stock, in a company to be entitled "the President Managers, and Company of the Uniontown and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road," will be opened, and continue open for the space of six hours, for three days successively, at the following places, viz:—At the house of George Craft, Uniontown, Fayette county; at the house of George Hagen, Perryopolis; at the house of David Rankin, Rostraver Township, Westmoreland county; at the house of John Walker, Elizabethtown, Allegheny county; and at the house of Col. Ramsey, Wood-street, Pittsburgh;—when and where one or more of the undersigned Commissioners will attend.

JOHN M. AUSTIN,
JACOB HARRIS,
DAVID RYALL,
OLIVER ORMSBY,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
HENRY WESTBAY.

Sept. 29, 1829.—4t

INFORMATION WANTED

INFORMATION IS WANTED respecting *RICHARD COLVIN*, who has been absent from home for some time past, and has not lately been heard of. He is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Cincinnati or Pittsburgh, whither he has gone from Bedford, Penn. Having been before in the Western country he is known to many persons from the circumstance of his being in a state of *mental derangement*. He is a man of ordinary size, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high; very peaceable in his disposition. His clothing consisted of a blue cloth coat two pair of fine brown drilling pantaloons; linen shirts two spotted buff waistcoats; a pair of yellow buckskin shoes, and a straw hat. A reward of *Thirty Dollars* will be given for such information as may lead to his recovery by his family, or for intelligence of him should he be deceased.

It is particularly requested that he be treated with attention and humanity, by any person under whose care he may have placed himself, and to whom a liberal compensation will be given for his trouble, and all charges paid.

Communications to be immediately addressed to

Robert A. Dobbin,
Sept. 29—3t Baltimore.

CHEMISTRY.

R. PETER, Jr. intends to deliver another course of *experimental* Lectures on Chemistry, to commence about the first week in November next.

As all the applications of Chemistry to the Arts are to be given, and experimentally illustrated when practicable, he hopes to make this course interesting to the *Mechanic* as to the man of leisure.—Lecture room at Lambdin's Museum, to the freedom of which the subscribers to the Lectures will be entitled, during the course, without any additional charge.

Terms moderate—apply at No. 70, Market street, or at the Museum.

September 25, 1829.—1m.

THE ACCELERATING

WASHER.

THE subscriber is proprietor of a Washing Machine, the utility and economy of which are now perfectly established: and having received the most satisfactory recommendations in its favor, from many families in the city, who have tested its advantage by actual experiment, he offers it with great confidence to his friends and the public. The machine is so simple in its construction, that a child of twelve years of age may wash with it: is made light and portable: is cheap, and is adapted alike to the use of large or small families.

The following ladies have testified their approbation of this machine, and have kindly permitted the proprietor to refer to them for a recommendation in its favor.

REFERENCES.

Mrs. Sturgeon,	Mrs. M'Candless,
—— Brown,	—— H. Davis,
—— Little,	—— Holdship,
—— Hays,	—— Lindle,
—— Magee,	—— M'Nickle,
—— Christy,	—— Carson,
—— Caldwell,	—— L. Peterson.
—— Cecil,	

They will be kept constantly on hand, and furnished promptly to order, by

THOMAS LIGGETT,
No. 88 Second Street.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 29—1mo.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

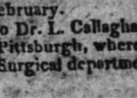
C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water-Street. Sept. 25.—3mo.

40 BARRELS GROUND CAMWOOD
5 Tons Logwood. For Sale by
M'KEE, CLARK & Co.

Sept. 22.—6t

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.



9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.
100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

BOLTING CLOTHS,

FIVE and six quarters, from No. 0 to 9, of the best quality. For sale at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood-street.

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Sept. 22, 1829.—6t *Agent.*

The Washington Examiner and Greensburgh Republican, will please insert the above six times.

SMITHS' VICES.

A VERY superior article of the above, just received, and for sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood-streets.

August 11.—3mo

For Sale,

A COMPLETE set of Coppersmith's Tools, and a number of Tin Plate Worker's do.

Inquire of
GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
No. 12 Market Street

May 12—tf.

S. P. Darlington & Co.

CORNER OF FOURTH & WOOD STREET

ARE receiving and opening their fall supplies of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. &c. which are offered on the best terms.

N. B. A very superior article of cast steel axes just received as above.

August 28.—6t

Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery.

L. CALLAGHAN, Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, member of the Faculty of Medicine of Glasgow, and member of the Pittsburgh Medical Society, will deliver a course of *Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery*, in the city of Pittsburgh, during the ensuing winter. The course will commence on the 1st of November and terminate on the last of February.

For particulars apply to Dr. L. Callaghan, No. 18, Market Street, Pittsburgh, where a printed prospectus of the Surgical department of the course may be had.

Sept. 18, 1829.—tIN

PLAX SEED.

FIFTY CENTS PER BUSHEL will be paid in Cash for good clean Flax Seed at our Mill, in Bayardstown, or at our Warehouse.

M'KEE, CLARKE, & Co.
No. 81 Front Street.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 1829.—6t

PITTSBURGH
Monitorial High School.

DESIROUS of more fully extending the advantages of the system of education pursued at the Pittsburgh Monitorial High School, the proprietors have made arrangements to receive on the first of October next a class of pupils of a less advanced stage of instruction than heretofore, under the immediate care of a gentleman whom they have engaged in Philadelphia for that purpose.

In this class is intended to be taught, Reading, Writing, Spelling, and the rudiments of Arithmetic, the charge for which will be three dollars per quarter, exclusive of Books and Stationary.

The terms for the higher Classes, (to which in consequence of the new arrangements Mr. Withington will be able to devote more of his attention) including in the Four Classes, Latin, Greek and French, will be the same as before.

For further information, apply at the School to
WITHINGTON,
or to JOHN SNYDER,
JOHN TOWNE,
RICHARD BOWEN,
BENJ. BAKEWELL.

Pittsburgh, 18th Sept. 1829.—3w

Poetry.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Sweet Spirit! in the vernal morn! The genial ray
Paints Nature's scenes in colors bright and gay;
Rich Fragrance fills the air;—the fields around,
In All the transient bloom of Spring are crown'd!
Nature No change foresees:—Thus Childhood still
Gilds Coming Years—nor dreams of future ill.
Soon Youthful summer, clad in splendor bright,
Unfolds O'er glowing skies his fiercer light;
Months Urge their course! The fields, in green array
Mature Their fruits to crown the harvest day!—
E'en Human life, thus moves from stage to stage,
Rip'ning to manhood, with advancing age,
As Milder suns prevail, kind Autumn's hand
Unfolds Abounding harvests through the land:
'Tis Nature's crowning scene, like vig'rous ago
Unfolding Human pow'r on Life's wide stage,—
Man, On his strength presuming, like the Year,
Ne'er Once Descries his wintry exit near!
When In Or'er the fields despotic Winter reigns,
Is Languid sighs the vanquish'd year complains!
Nature Decays,—and weeps her cheerless doom,
'Till A new Spring restores her annual bloom.—
Earth's Glories fade with age;—but heav'nly Truth
Restores Eternal Spring, eternal youth.

REPLY TO AN AGED SUITOR.

Why thus press me to compliance,
Why oblige me to refuse?
Though I shrink from your alliance,
Yet a younger I may choose.
'Tis a state I'll ne'er disparage,
Nor will war against it wage:
I do not object to marriage,
But object to marry—age.

Miscellany.

From the Picture of Quebec.

GEN. MONTGOMERY.—About one hundred yards from the lower end of the Rail-Way, General Montgomery and his aids, with other men, were killed on the morning of December 31, 1775, when proceeding to the assault of Quebec. The place may be easily recognized, notwithstanding the alterations which have occurred. At that period, a narrow path only was made between the foot of the hill and the river, so that vessels were fastened to the rock by large iron bolts—one of which still remains, near the very spot where the American General and his advanced party were discomfited. The wharves, houses, &c. all have been long since constructed. At the top of the small ascent on the street immediately below, the small battery had been erected, near the place where the southerly forge is now stationed.

Few circumstances more vividly teach us the casualties of war, and the minute occurrences upon which so many important results depend. That the success of the assault would have essentially altered the whole course of events connected with the History of Canada is self-evident; but few persons have reflected that all this depended upon the simple fact, whether Montgomery should be a few steps North or South of a certain place at a given moment. The rock jutted out so as to form a species of barrier in the road—and it was necessary that the point should have been turned before any shot could have been effected. Had the gun been loaded with a single ball only, it might have struck one or two of the party who were just at the point, and must have left all the others uninjured—but being filled with grape, the scattering discharge killed or wounded the whole group who had passed the corner of the rock, as the gun was stationed expressly to sweep that narrow approach on the top.

The following additional circumstances connected with the death, burial, and disinterment of the remains of General Montgomery, were furnished by Mr. James Thompson, at the period when the request was made that the reliques might be removed to New York, where they now repose near the marble monument erected in front of St. Paul's Church, on Broadway. Mr. Thompson is still living, ninety-six years of age, and, it is believed, is the sole survivor of all the English and French troops who were engaged either in the capture or defence of Quebec, during the campaign of 1759.

"I, James Thompson, of the city of Quebec, do testify and declare, that I served in the capacity of an Assistant Engineer, during the siege of this city, invested during the years 1775 and 1776 by the American forces under the command of the late Major General Richard Montgomery.—That in an attack made by the American troops under the immediate command of General Montgomery, in the night of the 21st December, 1775, on a British post at the southernmost extremity of the city, near *Pres de Ville*, the General received a mortal wound, and with him were killed his Aides-de-Camp, M'Pherson and Cheeseman, who were found on the morning of the 1st January, 1776, almost covered over with snow. That Mrs. Prentice, who kept an Hotel at Quebec, and with whom General Montgomery had previously boarded, was brought to view the body after it was placed in the Guard Room, which she recognized by a particular mark which he had on the side of his head, to be the General's.

That the body was then conveyed to a house immediately opposite to the President's residence, who provided a genteel coffin for the General's body, which was lined inside with flannel, and outside of it with black cloth. That in the night of the 4th January, it was conveyed by me from Gabert's house, and was interred six feet in front of the gate, within a wall that surrounds a powder magazine near the ramparts bounding on St. Lewis gate.—That the funeral service was performed at the grave by the Reverend Mr. Montmollin, then Chaplain of the garrison. That his two Aides-de-Camp were buried in their clothes without any coffins, and that no person was buried within twenty-five yards of the General. That I am positive and can testify and declare, that the coffin of the late General Montgomery, taken up on the morning of the 16th of the present month of June, 1818, is the identical coffin deposited by me on the day of his burial, and that the present coffin contains the remains of the late General. I do further testify and declare, that subsequent to the finding of General Montgomery's body, I wore his sword, being lighter than my own, and on going to the Seminary, where the American officers were lodged, they recognized the sword, which affected them so much that numbers of them wept, in consequence of which, I have never worn the sword since.

"Given under my hand, at the city of Quebec, 19th June, 1818.

JAMES THOMPSON."

A second Solomon come to judgment!—The Edinburgh Scotsman furnishes the following report of a remarkable trial:—Not many weeks ago, a case came for decision before a sapient Justice, in a place not above forty miles to the westward of this city, under the following circumstances: A cattle-dealer having disposed of his live stock at a country fair, invited the purchaser into a tent, according to custom, to settle their scores over a gill. They had scarcely wet their whistle till in came other two countrymen, who also ordered and drank a gill, but in the hurry of business went off without paying the reckoning.—The landlord thinking the whole were but one company, of course added the expense of this gill to that of the dealers in bestials. This mistake gave rise to words, and the words ended in a tuilzie in which the landlord tore the lapell from the cattle dealer's coat. Both parties then set off for the temple of justice—The landlord to recover indemnification for his gill, and the cattle dealer to sue for restitution of his coat. The gill-indictment being explained to the Justice, his Honor adjusted his cravat, stroked his head, said, "hem!" and looked exceedingly wise. "Ye maun be wrang," continued his Lairdship, addressing the erring publican! "I ken the Scotch aye drink out ae gill afore they dunt for anither; and it's no the practice o' ye publicans to gie a clean stoup to ilka gill; sae the tither gill should hae been cauket doon to the tither fouk, and the dealer maun be 'soilzied accordingly." That settled that. But then came the other case—the coat lapell *versus* the gill stoup. The Judge heard the evidence fairly, inspected the torn coat minutely, and for a few minutes thought profoundly. "Haith," said the wise man of the west, "it's a gye bamboozling case this ane, and the deil a bit o' me kens hoo to decide it; sic a case, sae far as I ken, never cam' afore me or ony o' my predecessors. I'm mair than certain there's nae tyler in a' the kintra can mak' your coat as guid as it was; that's settled; but then, that's no to hinder you to mak' the publican's coat as ill's your ain." A word to the wise is sufficient—the prosecutor took the hint instanter, and seizing the publican by the lapell, he gave his coat a good twelve inch screed ayont the buttons; after which the parties left the magisterial presence—the one pleased, and the other overwhelmed at the righteous decision of the Judge.

St. Clare's Seminary.

THE vacations of this Institution have terminated, and it is again prepared to receive Pupils.—The buildings are now completed; and in point of situation, spaciousness and convenience, are such as will insure the health and comfort of the Pupils as far as these necessary requisites are concerned; the extent of the farm will afford the Pupils ample room for exercise.—The Dormitories, Refectories, School rooms, &c. having been constructed expressly for the purpose, the strictest regard has been paid to whatever might promote habits of neatness and order, indispensable in the Education of Ladies.—The domestic rules of the school are no other than those established in every well regulated family, and tend all to emulate in the Pupils, politeness of manners, desire of improvement, and preservation of good morals.—When it is considered that from 12 to 15 experienced persons are permanently, and almost exclusively, engaged in contributing their share to the comfort or education of the Pupils, it may be inferred that their opportunity of improvement is surpassed by no other. The Classes are conducted by a sufficient number of competent teachers, whose qualifications to teach the branches they profess, can stand the test of strict examination.

TERMS.

Boarding and Tuition, including English and French language, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History,	per annum,	$100 00
Music, vocal and instrumental,	do.	20 00
Drawing and painting,	do.	10 00
Embroidery and all kinds of fancy needle work,	do.	10 00
Use of bed and bedding,	do.	7 00
Physician's salary	do.	3 00

Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents.

Payment to be made half yearly in advance.

Dress is uniform, consisting of two black bombazette frocks and one white one; two black capes and two white ones; two black bombazette aprons; handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, &c.—to be provided by the parents.

Parents or friends can visit the Pupils every day, from one o'clock in the afternoon until five, Sundays excepted.

Application can be made, either in person or by letter, to the Rev. Charles B. Maguire, Pittsburgh, or to Michael Tiernan, Esq. Allegheny Town, or at the Seminary.

September 25, 1829.—1m.

BUILDING LOTS
FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL a number of BUILDING LOTS, adjoining my late residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh—A plan of the same may be seen, and terms made known by calling at No. 12, corner of Market and Front street.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28—tf.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf

GREAT CURIOSITIES.

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows*; the *Emew*, or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger*, or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin*; *Coatimundi*; several *Monkeys*; *two living Porcupines*; *Porcupine Fish*; *Lobster*, 3 *feet long*; *Shells*, *Corals*, &c. &c.

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening:—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf.

SADDLE TREES.

THE subscribers will be regularly furnished with SADDLE TREES, of a good quality, at reduced prices.

SAM'L. P. DARLINGTON & Co

Corner of 4th and Wood sts.

July 17.—4mo.

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS,
ISAAC LIGHTNER,
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
} Assignees of Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

FOR SALE,

THE BASSENHEIM FURNACE, together with a suitable quantity of LAND, situated near Zelienople, Butler county, on the Connoquinessing Creek.

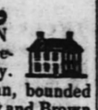
The Furnace is worked by a Steam Engine, in complete order.

For further particulars and the terms, inquire of *Neville B. Craig, Esq.* or *Mr. Charles L. Volz*, Pittsburgh, or *Mr. P. L. Passavant*, Zelienople.

July 28.—w3m.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.



Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street: 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

JAMES SCOTT.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between HENRY BEARES & CHRISTIAN P. ANSHUTZ, of the city of Pittsburgh, Cabinet Makers, trading under the firm of Beares & Anshutz, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to or having claims against the said firm are requested to present them to Henry Beares for settlement, at his New Establishment, corner of Third and Smithfield streets, who is fully authorized and empowered to adjust and settle the same.

HENRY BEARES,
CHRISTIAN P. ANSHUTZ.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 1, 1829.

N. B. The business will in future be conducted by Henry Beares, in all its branches, and connected with the Chair Making Business, at his new stand, who will continue to execute all orders with promptness, and in the best style of workmanship, and will be grateful for the continuance of the favors of his friends and the public.

Sept. 11.—3t

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops*, as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys*. The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late US Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O;) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen; merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia*, and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore*. Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of

DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.

May 5, 1829—1yism.

$50 REWARD.

THE Warehouse of the subscribers was broken open on the night of the 14th instant, (Monday,) and the following articles taken.

1 Piece of Gray Cloth, 20 yards, middling quality; 1 piece 5 to 6 yds. Blue Cloth, do. do.; 6 or 8 pieces of Dark Blue, Mixed, and Green Cassinet, part of the pieces cut; 5 or 6 pieces home-made flannel; two pieces of coarse Plaid, one of them a dark and the other a red ground; 1 cut piece of red flannel.

It is probable that some pieces of home-made linen were also taken.

The above reward will be given for the recovery of the goods and the apprehension of the offender or offenders, or any one of them—or $25 for the recovery of the goods alone. Should a part only of the goods be recovered, a proportionate reward will be given.

KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 16, 1829.—3t

A CARD.

MR. W. R. COPPOCK,

Professor of Music, and Teacher of the Pianoforte, Organ, Singing, &c.

HAVING been induced by his numerous friends, most respectfully announces to the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh, and its vicinity, his intention of residing amongst them for the purpose of instructing those who may honor him with their preference. From the experience Mr. C. has had in teaching in some of the principal Seminaries of New York and Brooklyn, together with numerous and highly respected families, and from his usual strict attention to his pupils, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Mr. C. would be happy to attend Seminaries or Classes in the neighboring towns.

Piano-fortes tuned and regulated.

Terms may be made known at his residence, *Mrs. Armstrong's*, Water-street, at Messrs. *Johnston & Stockton's*, or *Charles VonBonnhorst, Esq's.* where a collection of his latest compositions may be had, and letters of recommendation seen.

Sept. 7, 1829.—tf

Drawing on the 8th of October.

Maryland State Lottery, No. 6, for 1829.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, August 25, 1829.

☞This Scheme is arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, which is continued in consequence of its established and unrivalled popularity. By this mode of drawing (which is secured by letters patent under the seal of the United States) the holder of two tickets or shares is *certain of obtaining at least one prize, and may draw three!* and in proportion for any greater quantity.

The drawing of Scheme No. *5*, will take place on the 9th September, too early however for distant adventurers to make investments: the Commissioners therefore in order to permit those at a distance to avail themselves of the chances offered by these popular schemes, at this time announce the Scheme of No. 6, the drawing of which will take place on

Thursday, the 8th October.

HIGHEST PRIZE
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1 prize	of	5,000 Dolls is	5,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of	1,000 Dolls is	1,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of	500 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
1 prize	of	200 Dolls is	200 Dolls.
4 prizes	of	100 Dolls is	400 Dolls.
10 prizes	of	50 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
50 prizes	of	10 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
100 prizes	of	5 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
100 prizes	of	4 Dolls is	400 Dolls.
5,000 prizes	of	3 Dolls is	15,000 Dolls.
5,268 prizes, amounting to			24 000 Dolls.

Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme—Not one Blank to a Prize!—the whole payable in Cash, which *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Tickets, $3—*Halves*, $1 50—*Quarters*, 75 *cts.*

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COHEN'S OFFICE,

No. 114, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE,

Where the two great Capital Prizes of *One Hundred Thousand Dollars each* were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

*** ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

☞*Direct to*
J. I. Cohen, Jr. & BROTHERS—*Baltimore.*

☞*The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*

Baltimore, August 25, 1829.—wt20c.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

☞Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.

F. A. B. & Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road*," intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1826.—tf.

ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE. In two volumes. "For a light, free, flowing, and truly feminine style, we know not where to look for Mrs. Charles Gore's equal among living female writers, or her superior among dead ones. She is a charming writer, and one who will not easily find a rival, except in—herself. In other words, she, and she only, is the writer who can make us forget the pleasure which we have received from these 'Romances of Real Life.'"—*Court Jour.*

Just received and for sale by

HOLDSHIP & SON.

Sept. 18.—tf.

NOTICE.

THOMAS HAMILTON, *Attorney at Law*, has removed his office to the house lately occupied by John Divine, on Fifth, between Wood and Market-street—two doors from Dr. Holmes'.

He will rent the room over Mr. T. Taylor's store, Market street, lately occupied by him as an office. It is spacious and airy, and well suited for a school room, a Mechanic's shop, or Printing Office.

To rent also, a convenient *Dwelling House*, on Grant's Hill. It is situated in a healthy and pleasant part of the city. For terms apply to Thomas Hamilton, at his office, or to William Marshall, at his Machine shop, Grant's Hill. Possession given immediately.

Pittsburgh, 28th August, 1829.—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

August 7, 1829—tf

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

To Printers and Publishers.

THE subscriber having added the manufacture of moveable type to his Stereotype establishment, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the Printers of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

Having a practical knowledge of printing, and also having been longer practically engaged in the business of Stereotyping than any other person in the United States, he hopes to be able, from such experience to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders. From an intimate acquaintance for a number of years, (nearly eight) with the business of type founding, he hopes to be able to produce type equal to any offered to the Printers of the United States.

His prices, though low, will of course be the same as others in the same business. Nor will he attempt to violate truth or insult common sense, by pretending to any "increased facilities in the manufacture," (for there are no other "facilities" at present in this city, than there were twelve years ago, when type were from 40 to 50 per cent. higher than at present) nor have the "materials used in making printing type been so greatly reduced," as to bear *any proportion* to the reduction in the price of type. But the reduction has been "induced" by *competition*, and an overbearing disposition of some of those founders who have grown rich on the heretofore enormous profits on type.

All sizes of type, plain and ornamental, for book and job printing, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, constantly on hand in such quantity as to supply any order at short notice. In the choice of book-letter, pains have been taken to select such faces as are generally approved for symmetry, neatness and durability.

He also keeps a complete Printer's Warehouse, (the only one in the city,) and can furnish a complete printing office at a very short notice.

The following are his PRICES at a credit of 6 months, for approved notes or acceptance—or a discount of five per cent will be made for cash:—

Six lines Pica and all larger,	30	Long Primer,	40
Double Pica, to 5 lines Pica	32	Bourgeois,	46
Great Primer,	34	Brevier,	56
English,	36	Minion,	70
Pica,	36	Nonpareil,	90
Small Pica,	38	Leads,	30
		Quotations,	30

The prices of ornamented and fancy type have been reduced in a greater proportion.

Old type received in exchange at 9 cents per lb.

A book of Specimens will shortly be published.

Stereotyping will be done at the lowest prices, in the best manner as heretofore.

J. HOWE,

Corner of Crown and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, July 27, 1829.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—In pursuance of which, I, WILLIAM CAVEN, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny; do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh, west of Wood Street, from the Monongahela river to where the street intersects Liberty Street, from thence north to Liberty and west of Washington Streets, are to meet at the court house in said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh east of Wood Street and south of Liberty Street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington Street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's Mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, on the Four Mile Run to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, except so much thereof as is contained within the boundaries of the 'Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh,' are also to meet at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of the borough of the 'Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh,' included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the corner of Penn and Washington Streets, on Alexander Laughlin's land, thence along the line of the city of Pittsburgh, to the middle of the Allegheny river, thence by the middle of the said river up the same to the point opposite John M'Donald and Joseph Patterson's line, adjoining O'Hara's property, thence southeastwardly to said John M'Donald's and Patterson's line, and along said line and that of Boyle Irwin, to his southeastern corner, thence along his line at or near the foot of the hill commonly called Grant's Hill, thence to the southeastern corner of the Methodist burying ground, thence along the southern line of the said burying ground, and by a line pursuing the course thereof, to the line of the city of Pittsburgh, thence by said line to the place of beginning, are to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Taylor in said borough.

The electors of Pitt township, excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election ward of the city of Pittsburgh, and the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson on the Frankstown road, in said township

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the white house lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker in Elizabethtown.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house of John H. Neel in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township are to meet at the house of John King in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river at the mouth of Street's run, thence down said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's farm, thence up to Willett's on Street's run (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Bryson) and thence down the said run to a place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Conner, in Birmingham, in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Culley in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house, formerly Mathew M'Coy's in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of Audley M'Farland in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Findlay township are to meet at the house of John Charles, now occupied by Mr. Mitchell, on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross, township, excepting those resident in the borough of Allegheny and within the bounds of the reserved tract opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of William R. Graham, formerly Samuel Allen's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Allegheny and those resident within the bounds of the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of Robert Campbell in said borough.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran in said township.

The electors of Deer township, residing east of the following line: Beginning at near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, Jun.

The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house late of John Connelly, deceased.

The electors of Franklin township, are to meet at the house of Samuel Neely, in said township.

And the electors of Indiana township are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for GOVERNOR, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Four persons for *Members of the House of Representatives* of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for county COMMISSIONER for three years, and one person for two years, in the room of John Patterson, esq. resigned, and

One person for AUDITOR.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed on the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's previous notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall then be present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April, 1821, it is directed that "it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh on the Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 7th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-fourth.

WM. CAVEN, *Sheriff.*

September 11.